


LINCOLN MEMORIAL SERVICES

HELD
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1909.

Hall of House of Representatives,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.



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STATE OF ILLINOIS.

FORTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1909, AT 10:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

Proceedings of the joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives, held in the hall of the House of Representatives, pursuant to House Joint Resolution No. 8, unanimously adopted by the House and Senate, to-wit:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, That appropriate centennial exercises in honor of Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, statesman and former member of the House of Representatives of this State, be held on the 11th day of February, 1909, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in this House, and that the Speaker of the House appoint three members, and the President of the Senate two members of a committee to make arrangements for such exercises.

Committee appointed:

Committee appointed:

SENATORS GARDNER AND RAINEY.

REPRESENTATIVES SOLLITT, KING AND BROWNE.

SPEAKER SHURTLEFF.

Pursuant to the joint resolution of the Senate and House, a quorum of each being present, we are now in joint session to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. The Chair is informed that the Supreme Court is unable to be present at this time, owing to the exercises being held at the court room.

One hundred years ago, or nearly so, in the history of our nation, there poured across the Appalachian range from the Eastern coast the best of the south, and later on, seventy years ago or seventy-five years ago, there came across the prairies from New England and New York the best of those states, and settled the great commonwealth of which we now form a part. And in one of the greatest eras that the Western hemisphere has ever passed through or possibly that it will pass through, there came as the product of these people from New England and the North, and the product of their union with the people of the South, the man who was to be the leader of all the American people in bringing to an end the crisis and the era that will be spoken of here today, Abraham Lincoln, [Applause], Illinois' son, the nation's son; and I take pleasure in presenting the Governor of the State, the Honorable Charles S. Deneen, who will make an address to this joint assembly. [Applause.]

(Choice Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court announced and admitted.)

SPEAKER SHURTLEFF: The Governor of the State, the Honorable Charles S. Deneen.

GOVERNOR DENEEN.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: Tomorrow will be the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. On land and sea, in the uttermost parts of the earth, men will recall his services and sacrifices for the Republic.

Wherever men gather their thoughts will turn to our State and this spot which have been glorified by his life and death. It is fitting, therefore, that our State through its General Assembly should pause for a moment to do homage to his memory. The career of Abraham Lincoln is the most remarkable of our annals. Destiny made of him the instrument to preserve the nation and to strike the shackles from the slave. Yet he had been trained neither for statesmanship nor war. Born in poverty, inured to the severest hardships and dangers of our pioneer life, denied the ordinary opportunities for education, doomed to hard and unremunerative toil—he broke the bars of circumstance and wrestled with his evil star. Self-educated, self-disciplined and self-mastered—it fell to his lot to bear greater burdens than had been imposed on any man since Washington.

During Lincoln's lifetime, the slave, "scarred, scorned and forsaken," was asking the nation whether it would survive or perish. Lincoln, more than any other man, saw the import of this question and foresaw the consequences of the response which the nation should make.

Lincoln stood for nationality—a house divided against itself could not stand. He expounded this faith not in the courts, but before the grand as-sizes of the people. No other man so clearly understood or made so clear to others the constitutional principles underlying these questions. The speeches of Lincoln became the platform of his party and later the watch-words of the nation.

In the great debates with Douglas he defined the issues upon which the Civil War was waged. And when, in the course of events, liberty and union became one and inseparable, the people instinctively turned to Lincoln for leadership and guidance through four frightful years of civil war. In victory and defeat, in hope and despair, he guided our destinies to peace and made us in truth and in fact a free and a united nation.

His life was glorified in his death. He fell at last a martyr at the foot of his finished work—his work upon which as Castelar has said, "Humanity will forever shower its tears and God His benedictions."

And so we gather here today on the centennial of his birth to commemorate his deeds and to take fresh inspiration from his life for service and sacrifice if need be, for the common good.

Song: "Illinois," Messrs. Flynn, Guest, Snape and Barnaby.

SPEAKER SHURTLEFF: "Lincoln, the Altruist," by Hon. W. Tudor ApMadoc, Representative from Cook county.

HON. W. TUDOR APMADOC.

The politician is successful either because he is selfish and always governed by the sole interests of self, or altruistic—a promoter of the general welfare and the interests of others. The former distrusts the people because he fears public scrutiny and knowledge; the latter fears neither press nor corporation and has implicit faith in the sound, sober sense of the masses.

"Democracy," said Pasteur, "is that order in the state which permits each individual to put forth his utmost effort." And, therefore, our actual form of government permits of the selfish and unpatriotic effort as well as of the effort for the sake of principle. The great underlying facts that ours is a

government of principles and not of men, and that the sovereignty lies not in the President, not in Congress, not in the Federal government, not in the Commonwealth, but in the people who adopted the constitution, and in the people whose right it is to amend it, render short the rule of corrupt leaders, and their permanent extermination is dependent upon the progress of political intelligence in the individual and the continued right of political expression by means of the secret ballot and the primary.

The greatest republic of all time sprang up in the wilderness of America. From the wilderness of that republic there rose the greatest democrat, to save it and render it wholly free. Lincoln lives, is revered, and was a success because he was a political altruist—a politician with a heart beating warm for the people of his time, with a heart big enough to transcend the boundaries of his nation, a heart indiscriminate of clan, color, creed or clime. He did more for fundamental democracy than any other one man in American history. His two great traits were strong sense of public duty and absolute fairness toward friend and foe; his platform: "With malice toward none; with charity for all (and) with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right;" his party—humanity.

The statesman needs something more tangible than enthusiasm. *Reason, firmness and fairness* must be his foundations if his work is to endure.

Ability under untried conditions, ability to distinguish popular excitement from the will of the people, ability to be fearless, honest and convincing, test the right of any statesman to a splendid place in history.

"Annealed in white-hot fire he bore the test,
Of every strain temptation could invent,
Hard points of slander, shivered on his breast,
Fell at his feet, and envy's blades were bent,
In his bare hand and lightly cast aside;
He would not wear a shield; no selfish aim
Guided one thought of all those trying hours;
No breath of pride,
No pompous striving for the pose of fame,
Weakened one stroke of all his noble powers."

Disrespect for law is one of the great dangers of our time. And no statesmanship can endure in the shadow of such disrespect. Lincoln was essentially a respecter of law. And never for a moment did that respect and reverence lessen. He once said, "I know the American people are much attached to their government; I know they would suffer much for its sake; I know they would endure evils long and patiently before they would ever think of changing it for another—yet, notwithstanding all this, if the laws be continually despised and disregarded, if their rights to be secure in their persons and property are held by no better tenure than the caprices of a mob, the alienation of the affections from the government is the natural consequence." He also said, "Let reverence for law be taught in schools and colleges, be written in spelling books and primers, be published from pulpits, and proclaimed in legislative houses, and enforced in courts of justice, in short, let it become the political religion of the nation."

It is an easy thing in our country for a resourceful man to become dangerous. The freedom of democracy is such that but partially successful appeals to the sordid and baser natures of the masses cause us to doubt the wisdom of our form of government. But the people, as distinguished from the mob, and often by a very thin line, come to their own, and the apparent danger passes. The impulse, nobly inspired by grief and love, which draped every American heart in the mourning of sadness upon the death of McKinley, shamefully and madly turned into blind rage, upon the blowing up of the battleship "Maine" in Havana harbor. The great leader realizes the possibilities of American impulse and emotionality, and, therefore, leadership to be grand must be unafraid of influence—unafraid of the mob, and rest solely and completely upon American sovereignty, the people.

Untried in crisis as our government was, that period came when men's minds were inflamed with all the bitterness of sectional discord. The South, as its people saw it, was defending its firesides and its institutions; and the North, as its people saw it, was defending manhood and freedom. At

no time in our history was speech so inconsiderate and appeal so frenzied. But the crisis in the Union came, and there rose up to meet it the statesman and man of principle and justice, with a heart as broad as humanity itself, and a mind clear in its freedom from studied logic, and open to the immediate needs of his people. Conscience, not results, guided him. The greatest crisis of the new world produced its greatest man. And the greatest triumph of Americanism was the production of Abraham Lincoln.

"A blend of mirth and sadness, smiles and tears;
A quaint knight errant of the pioneer;
A homely hero, born of star and sod;
A Peasant Prince; a masterpiece of God."

* * *
"He is not dead. France knows he is not dead;
He stirs strong hearts in Spain and Germany.
In far Siberian mines his words are said.
He tells the English Ireland shall be free,
He calls poor serfs about him in the night,
And whispers of a power that laughs at kings,
And of a force that breaks the strongest chain;
Old tyranny feels his might
Tearing away its deepest fastenings,
And jeweled scepters threaten him in vain."

SPEAKER SHURTLEFF: "Lincoln as a Lawyer," by Hon. Frank W. Burton, Senator from Macoupin.

SENATOR BURTON.

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: I had an invitation extended to me to contribute my share to the exercises of this morning, by speaking for five minutes upon the subject which the Speaker has announced. I must confess that there is some measure of embarrassment in speaking upon that topic for that length of time because I must confess that in that brief space I could not do justice to the accomplishment and the efforts of an ordinary lawyer, not to mention this great man, who by his life, his work, and his achievements has reflected so much honor and credit upon the profession. When you single out from a great life like this one single part of it, some characteristic or some single accomplishment, it is like taking a part of a beautiful mosaic and endeavoring to illustrate its beauties when we move from the surroundings with which it blends to make a beautiful and perfect whole. We are apt when a man becomes great to look back upon his early life and early achievements that perhaps were spent in other walks of life than the one in which he became famous and give to him a position perhaps to which he was not entitled and give to him merits in that particular line which perhaps were not discovered by his contemporaries. The portion of this man's life that made him a national character, a world character, and a character for all time, transpired within comparatively few years, but prior to those few years when his greatness was discovered and appreciated he had lived the life of a humble citizen and a great lawyer, and during that period he was preparing to discharge the duties and assume the responsibilities that afterwards were placed upon him. Substantially twenty-three years of his life were passed as an active member of the legal profession; but five years in his official capacity, and I presume that if his life had terminated with the twenty-three years of his life at the bar he would have been known as one of the great lawyers of his time in Illinois, and his memory would have lasted only the length of time that his associates of that day would endure; but while yet a private citizen he attracted the attention of his own political party, then in its infancy, as the one giving best promise of leadership, and when he became the candidate of that party the people of the nation selected him as the one best to be intrusted to guide the destinies of this nation through that dark period, during which he presided over this nation. A man's life may be said to be like an edifice, some build for a day, some build for a generation and some build for all time, and it has been the unusual privilege of this great man to have builded one that will stand and be admired as long as civilization lasts.

Every edifice has first a foundation and that must be the character of a man, God-given. Upon that foundation, by his work, he erects the edifice and whenever we view the magnificent structure of this man's life we see at the foundation a man, and we see along in the line of its construction twenty-three years of his life as a member of the legal profession; and when we view that magnificent structure and admire it we must not fail to observe and appreciate to what extent there was contributed in its construction the work and achievements of Lincoln as a lawyer. [Applause.]

Song: "My Old Kentucky Home," by the quartette.

SPEAKER SHURTLEFF: "Lincoln and Washington," by Frank P. Schmitt, Senator from Cook.

SENATOR SCHMITT.

MR. SPEAKER AND FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: This is a month of rich endowment, it is the month in which from year to year it is our privilege to commemorate and celebrate the birth, the lives and the illimitable services to mankind of these two men. Above and beyond all others they stand as the embodiment of American free institutions—Washington and Lincoln.

And it seems to me quite fit that I should lift their names today here in these halls of the General Assembly, of which Lincoln himself was once a member.

I point a contrast between these two great souls, between Washington, whom we call the "Father of His Country," and Lincoln, whom we know as the "Great Emancipator." At home the portraits of both these men hang in my office, where time and time again I have studied and compared the faces—one the florid, well-rounded, complacent face of aristocracy; and the other the spare, deep-furrowed brow of thought. The one is a face that you might counterfeit, but this one never. And yet, who would wipe out a single line from that sad, wrinkled face, a face which is a very map and chart of all his early struggles and of the deep cares of all his life! And what a marked difference there is in these two commanding figures in our history, what a difference there is between Washington, who laid the foundations of a great democracy, and Lincoln, who preserved it to us!

Again, I have only to think of the efficient and worthy government which we enjoy, then the magical rise from poverty to power of this low-born, ill-conditioned western boy—and has it ever occurred to you that it is a very miracle that this child of the cabin should have been called to the presidency of the greatest republic in the world at a time when it was torn and racked with the bitterest conflict which time has ever witnessed? Has it ever struck you that this is a miracle surpassing all the miracles of old?

Washington's prominence is not so strange to us, for his was the gift of opportunity. He was the child of the bar, broad-finished culture of his day; while our Lincoln here was a flower that just grew wild, yes, it grew wild; and yet point me to a passage in all the literature of the English language, point me to a passage that is cast in finer metal than his address at Gettysburg!

Oh, how lofty he could be, and yet how lowly, humble and ingenuous he was. He was prevailed upon early in his career to become a candidate for this Legislature where we now sit, and here he promulgated a platform upon which he was content to stand for election. Let me read it to you.

"I have been asked by my friends to become a candidate for the Legislature. I suppose you all know who I am. I am humble Abraham Lincoln. My politics are short and sweet, like the old woman's dance; I believe in the protective tariff, national bank, internal improvements. If I am elected I shall be very grateful, indeed; if not, why, it will be all the same."

Now, in conclusion, let me allude to what seems to me a very marked distinction between the two men's characters. Washington, a soldier, was aggressive, while Lincoln, the civilian, was compliant. Washington made

and forced his opportunity, while Lincoln seized it only as it came to him. For the truth is that Lincoln was a procrastinator, not in the sense that he dodged the issue, but only in the sense that he bided his time. Do you remember what he said about the first, and perhaps the only occasion he attended a slave mart and saw men, women and children sold into slavery? Turning away, he remarked to his friend, who has preserved the words for us, "If I ever get a chance to hit that thing I will hit it hard." "If ever I get a chance," mind you. Give him the opportunity, for he knew that otherwise he would not have the strength and he knew it would not be fruitful of any good, and therefore saw it was wise to have human conservatism, which is nowhere better expressed than in his words, "When I am dead I want it said of me by those who knew me best that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower where I thought a flower would grow." I thank you.

SPEAKER SHURTLEFF: "Lincoln's Gettysburg Oration," by Hon. Oliver Sollitt, member of the House from Cook.

REPRESENTATIVE SOLLITT.

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

SPEAKER SHURTLEFF: "Lincoln as Known By the Union Soldiers," by Mr. Fulton, member of the House from Cook.

REPRESENTATIVE FULTON.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN: The world to-day pays tribute to the immortal Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln. The lesson that we are to learn from his life was brought home to us in this: His life should be an inspiration for those who read and study it. No one, perhaps, of this generation, knew him better than those who served with him and to a large extent carried out his purposes, the veterans of the Union army.

Abraham Lincoln was a born leader of men. He appealed to the people of this country to sustain his burdens, and as often as he called for men the answer came back, "We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more." [Applause.]

Abraham Lincoln was called to the Presidency at a time when the nation was threatened with dire disaster. He surrounded himself with capable advisers; he looked to the people, the common people, those in the ordinary walks of life, for support in his great policies for the preservation of the

nation. While he sat in that chair fighting the battles of the nation, two million, seven hundred fifty thousand men were brought into service to do his bidding. Four hundred thousand, before the war was over, laid down their lives that the nation might live. Three hundred thousand were crippled for life, and more than a million devoted mothers, widows, sisters and orphans mourn for their loved ones who did not return.

We meet today to honor the life and the memory of this man. We all pay due tribute to him as a great emancipator and leader and preserver of the nation. I want to say that in all this galaxy of young and old there are none who give him greater love and veneration than the same Union soldiers who sustained him in the direst hour of trial. [Applause.]

Song: "Star Spangled Banner," by quartette.

SPEAKER SHURTLEFF: "Lincoln as Seen by Other Nations," by Hon. John Hruby, Representative from Cook county.

REPRESENTATIVE HRUBY.

Through the countless years that the human mind has been slowly evolving right and justice from the doctrine of might that dominated the ancient and middle ages, the lives of men who preached the refreshing tenets of humanity will ever adorn the brightest pages of the world's history. For a thousand years Europe had fostered the notion that a king rules by right divine. The inequality of class and caste had been so firmly rooted into her institutions that none could succeed the powers of government save those who chose by the fortune of blood and birth. They could not conceive of the idea of a humble rail splitter, a backwoods country lawyer, assuming the powers of the chief executive of this nation.

Reconciled to the wars that her kings and emperors had waged for conquest and plunder alone, they stood aghast at the idea of a nation dividing itself in open war upon the question of political equality for the black race, and branded Lincoln as a demagogue for daring to preach the emancipation of a race at the price that that emancipation would eventually demand. That sentiment was universal throughout Europe.

No one dreamt of the political idea that underlaid Lincoln's thoughts when he declared that no nation could live half-slave, half-free. When the understanding came, when they realized that the real issue of that war was the reviving of a fading doctrine of humanity, that it was not the black race alone, that it was one step forward for human equality—slowly the sentiment began to change. The millions arrayed themselves for Lincoln, the classes and the caste against him, and even in that day commercialism played its part, for England, deprived of the profits and products of the southern cotton trade, combined with her natural enmity, turned her against Lincoln and the cause that Lincoln represented.

The emancipation proclamation, Lincoln and the things that Lincoln stood for, were the manifest signs of the dawn of a new civilization that was slowly bridging the chasm between the peasant and the king. It was a new declaration of humanity for which a million men laid down their lives, and the fading flower of liberty nourished by the blood of these men took on a new life, and sending its roots under the sea, took blossom on foreign shores, the hope, the inspiration, of millions still struggling in the darkness. That proclamation stirred the whole civilized world, the millions of Europe took fresh hope, king and emperor read in that message the beginning of a new era, and more than one monarch saw in that message the vision of Louis XIV marching to the guillotine.

Lincoln is dead, but his spirit still lives, and today even in benighted Russia, where men and women still struggle under the load, the most eloquent attestation of the inspiration that Lincoln's life gave to the cause of human freedom is the fact that in the homes of the Russian peasants you will find more pictures of Abraham Lincoln than you will find of the great Czar himself.

Napoleon carried the tri-color of France across the frozen snows of Siberia, and made his battle cry for the glory of France. Bismarck, that man of iron and blood, who carried the Prussian flag into the heart of the city of Paris, made his battle cry "For God and the Fatherland." But Lincoln's cry was a cry for humanity and civilization, and the world, passing judgment on these men, must say that Lincoln was the greatest of them all.

SPEAKER SHURTLEFF: "Lincoln's Education," by Mr. A. K. Stearns, member of the House, from Lake.

REPRESENTATIVE STEARNS.

Ye sons of Illinois, gather round the hearth of the Commonwealth here today, draw your chairs up closer; see a log on the irons! Let the fire burn brightly!

Think of it! A hundred years ago on a little hillside of Kentucky was a log cabin. By the side of the log cabin sat a backwoodsman, dressed in the habit of those days, with a coonskin cap and buckskin dress. He looked across that blue-grass valley and saw a cloud; he saw a flat-bottom boat going across the Ohio river with his little family in it; he saw them land; he saw them go over the mud flats of Southern Indiana, up into the woods; he saw a new home, a new log cabin built. He saw a boy sitting on a log by its side reading Weem's "Life of Washington."

Again, he saw a grocery store. In a little back room a tall, lanky fellow is leaning over the desk reading the Illinois statutes. Again, he saw the old State House in Springfield. A fight is on to move the capital away to Vandalia. He is there, he fights it! Again, we see in the city of Freeport a great concourse of people, and there stands a man with dark hair and a smooth face, standing before a great crowd. It moves and sways. The speaker sits down and a tall, gaunt frame rises up.

Again the old man looks out and he sees a great sea of men, on the one side a wave of blue with a thousand battle flags; on the other side a wave of gray with another thousand battle flags, and then he looks, and out of this great mass rises but one flag, upheld by two men of color.

He sees, without knowing it, the fields of a thousand battles and skirmishes; and then he sees ten black horses and a black hearse and he stops! He hears a cry! He looks into the cabin door—and the child, Abraham Lincoln, was born one hundred years ago.

We are here today as men of a new generation in this hall. We are here to dedicate ourselves upon this anniversary to a new life for this Republic; to a new demand of the lives of the young men of this Commonwealth, and it seems to me wholly fitting and proper that we do here now highly resolve that as American citizens we will face these great problems which are coming before us.

We see a yellow cloud in the Orient; we see the great corporate interests grasping out further upon the people's rights and no time in the history of America have we ever known when we, the young men of today, the young men of the hundredth anniversary of Abraham Lincoln, should more highly resolve that they who fought in the old days of forty years ago—that they whom we magnify, whom we glorify, shall not have fought and died in vain!

SPEAKER SHURTLEFF: "Lincoln as a Legislator," by A. M. Foster, member of the House, from Schuyler.

REPRESENTATIVE FOSTER.

FRIENDS AND GENTLEMEN OF THE FORTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY: The mists of the years are apt to cast a halo around the memory and the recollection of the achievements of our sainted dead, and make them appear in some senses as they are not, but I believe that Abraham Lincoln was not the man who desired that anything should be said of him, even in praise, which is not strictly true.

Abraham Lincoln, the legislator, was not a marked success. During the time when he was in the Legislature of Illinois there were no great or far-reaching issues at stake and most of the legislation was along the line of internal improvements and offered little opportunity for a display of the masterly statesmanship that marked or characterized his later years.

He was largely instrumental in securing the removal of the State capital from Vandalia to Springfield, and he advocated and voted for the great canal which it was proposed then should connect Lake Michigan with the Illinois river. He realized the immense importance to Illinois and to the nation of a great internal waterway and he looked forward, as we look forward, to the time when ocean-going craft might ply their way from the St. Lawrence to the southern seas.

His was a mind untrammelled by prejudice and he had the courage to stand out for that which he believed to be right, even though he stood alone.

protest against the passage of a pro-slavery resolution in the House of Representatives of this State. In Congress, where he served but one term, it was much the same. He made a speech on an unimportant matter, to see, as he afterwards expressed it, "how scared he would be," and he introduced a bill providing for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which never even got to a vote in the national House of Congress.

I will say that the importance, however, of Lincoln's legislative career must not be underestimated. He was there schooled in the workings of legislative bodies; he was there thrown into contact with the greatest minds of Illinois and of the nation. It was there he founded that broad acquaintance which afterwards made possible his nomination and his election to the Presidency.

Lincoln as a legislator should be an inspiration to us all. He knew how to labor and to wait. To serve his constituency faithfully and well was his aim, and his constituency loved him. He learned to bear defeat gracefully, being twice defeated for the Speakership of this House. He could smile through defeat, he could follow as well as lead. He was serving his apprenticeship there, unconsciously preparing for the most Herculean task that ever fell to the lot of man, and when the iron tongue of time struck the hour of destiny he was ready, and he rose to the dignity of the mighty occasion, believing that God willed it so.

It is not within the sphere of my limited remarks here to dwell upon his great statesmanship, his great achievements, unless to say that he found a nation of bondsmen and they are free, a nation rent by internal discord and dissention and left a nation of free men, united and at peace. He saved the mightiest republic of the world from dissolution and decay, and left one flag, Old Glory, floating over all. [Applause.]

It may well be said of him in the words of Shakespeare, that "His life was gentle and the elements so mixed in him that one might stand up and say to all the world, 'This was a man.'"

I thank you.

SPEAKER SHURTLEFF: The Chair, on behalf of the Joint Assembly, desires to extend the thanks of the assembly to the distinguished Governor of the State, the State Officers, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and associate justices, for their presence here today.

I will recognize a motion that the Joint Assembly rise.

(Upon motion of Rep. Shanahan, unanimously carried, the joint assembly thereupon arose.)

